Discoglossus from that of other Discoglossida *; but there is a character in the maxillary which is very striking and which I think I can discern in the fossil, although I am not quite sure about it—that is, this bone sends up a broad process which joins the anterior limb of the T-shaped squamosal, whilst in Alytes and Bombinator the maxillary tapers posteriorly without sending off any sort of process.

XI.—Description of a new Genus of Iguanoid Lizards. By G. A. BOULENGER.

APTYCHOLÆMUS.

Tympanum distinct. Body cylindrical; no dorso-nuchal crest. Dorsal scales equal, juxtaposed, keeled; lateral scales granular; ventral scales imbricate and keeled. Head-scales small; no gular fold, no gular sac. No femoral or præanal pores. Digits subcylindrical, with smooth lamellæ below. Tail very long, cylindrical. Lateral teeth tricuspid; pterygoid teeth present. No sternal fontanelle. Abdominal ribs.

This genus is allied to *Urostrophus*, D. & B., and *Anisolepis*, Blgr., but differs from both in the absence of a gular fold and in the dorsal lepidosis.

Aptycholæmus longicauda.

Head rather small, body elongate. Nostril lateral, near the end of the snout; ear-opening small, suboval, oblique. Upper head-scales rather small and smooth, smallest on the supraocular region, largest on the snout; occipital slightly enlarged, larger than the ear-opening; upper labials eight or nine, very low. Anterior gular scales small, equal, granular, keeled. Dorsal scales mostly hexagonal, strongly keeled, forming about twelve longitudinal series, passing gradually into the small granules which cover the sides. Ventral scales much larger than dorsals, strongly keeled, shortly mucronate, imbricate, in 16 to 18 longitudinal series; the keels forming straight longitudinal lines. The adpressed hind limb reaches the shoulder, or halfway between the fore limb and the ear. Tail at least three times as long as head and body, covered

^{*} The mandibles of the Discoglossidæ and Pelobatidæ differ from those of all other European frogs in the absence of symphysial or mentomeckelian bones.

with uniform, imbricate, keeled scales. Pale brown above, with a darker broad dorsal stripe, which may be edged on each side by a fine blackish line; a blackish streak on the canthus rostralis, and a brown black-edged streak from the eye to the neck, passing through the tympanum; upper lip and lower parts cream-coloured.

	٧.
	millim.
Total length 348	320
Head 18	17
Width of head, 10	Ω
Body 60	63
Fore limb 33	32
Hind limb	50
Tail 270	240

Four specimens have been submitted to me by Professor Lütken, one of which I have been permitted to retain for the British Museum. They are from Riacho del Oro, Argentina, obtained in 1887 by Mr. W. Sörensen.

I beg to record my best thanks to Professor Liitken for his courtesy in allowing me to describe this interesting lizard.

XII.—Contributions towards a General History of the Marine Polyzoa, 1880-91.—Appendix. By the Rev. Thomas Hincks, B.A., F.R.S.

In the following Appendix such errors as have been noticed in the series of papers which it brings to a close are corrected, and at the same time any changes rendered necessary by the progress of investigation have been introduced. But the discussion of a number of systematic and other questions, suggested by the papers, must be reserved for a future occasion.

'Annals,' July 1880 (p. 3 sep.) *.

Membranipora crassimarginata, sp. 11.

Busk has identified this species with a form which occurs in the 'Challenger' collection †; but there are important differences between the two, and after an examination of the 'Challenger' specimens I have little doubt that they must be

^{*} Reference is made to the number of the 'Annals' in which the paper appeared and to the paging of the separate copies.

† 'Challenger' Report on the Polyzoa, pt. i. p. 63, pl. xv. figs. 3, 5.